

**PATRIARCHY CULTURE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES:  
AN INTERVIEW STUDY OF WENZAO URSULINE UNIVERSITY OF  
LANGUAGES STUDENTS TOWARDS DISCRIMINATION AND GENDER  
STEREOTYPES**

By

Priscilla Diani Kumaradewi

梁美芬

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This senior paper was presented

by

Priscilla Diani Kumaradewi  
梁美芬

It was defended on

November 28<sup>th</sup>, 2020

and approved by

Reviewer 1 Shao-Tzu Wu, Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer 2 Yu-Hsuan Lee, Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Advisor: Mark Wen Yi Lai, Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Priscilla Diani Kumaradewi, B.A.

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2021

**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to look deeper about the roles of patriarchal culture into college students from different countries who are studying in Taiwan. College students, especially female students, must have encountered many experiences towards patriarchal culture while they are adapting with Taiwanese culture. By examining the perspective towards patriarchal cultures and masculinity, this paper expects to see the culture factors from different students as the attitude to deal with this issues. The purpose of this is to see patriarchal culture in the past influence the perception of college students now and in the future.

This paper adopted interview study from 13 female students of Wenzao Ursuline University as the representatives of three different major continents and point of view in the world. They are the representative of western countries, the representative of Asian countries, and the representative of countries with Islam as the major religion. The interview study was held on October 8<sup>th</sup> – October 24<sup>th</sup> 2020.

The major findings of this research are patriarchal culture still exists in their country and almost all students from Western countries are also experiencing the worst situation of patriarchy culture in their society. The concept of toxic masculinity and the stereotype of being “macho” are found when they describe patriarchy culture in their countries.

**Keywords:** toxic masculinity, macho, patriarchy culture, masculinity

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# INTRODUCTION

## Background

Women at this time are still vulnerable in all respects. From the work side, there are still many rights of women workers who are not fulfilled, both for formal work and for informal work. According to the report from World Economic Forum, the Global Gender Gap Score stands at 68.6% (based on the population weighted average).<sup>1</sup> Even though the gap is narrower from the previous report, the differences in opportunities and the differences in gender identities diverge the four dimensions of the framework (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment) in every country.

It has been argued by some scholars that many factors influence the diversity of the four dimensions of the gender gap framework. The development of modern society has raised awareness of gender equality. However, this paper argues that the differences between those four dimensions are believed to be the result of a patriarchal culture that has been rooted in many countries in the world. The concept of “men are the breadwinners” and “women are the second person” has rooted in the culture of many different countries. As an example, in Indonesia, there is an idiom saying “*Wong wadon iku kudu isa macak, masak, manak, marak, makaryo ing Ndalem*” (translation: women should be able to do makeup, cooking, giving birth, be kind, and do the housework) and there is also an idiom in Chinese culture saying “*男主外，女主内*” (translation: the male is in charge of the outside and the female is in charge of the inside). Surprisingly, Taiwan, which also shares most of the Chinese cultures, is ranked no. 1 in Asia for

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<sup>1</sup> World Economic Forum, "Global Gender Gap Report 2020," in *Global Gender Gap Report* (Switzerland: World Economic Forum, 2020).

its gender equality.<sup>2</sup> Taiwan performed well in diminishing the gender gap and discrimination of gender stereotypes. College students share their perception of the quality of gender equality in Taiwan and compare it to the condition of gender equality in their country.

College students who are also known as the young adults, have encounter many issues in their life. At this stage, college students are mature enough to criticize the social issues that happen in their life. Their perception as an adult indicates the psychosocial maturation which is seen from the development of responsibilities and the identity of being an adult.<sup>3</sup> This maturity also create awareness to college students to embrace feminism and criticize the problems which are happening now. Moreover, students who are studying abroad might encounter different experience in terms of culture. The culture they have been taught in their home country, might be different with the culture they face in the host country. They will compare and assimilate the two cultures and create new knowledge about perceiving culture.

In addition, college students can also learn from the values or the cultures in the past. They can use the past culture as the guide for them to connect it with the new knowledge to become a new culture. Therefore, the new culture is expected to create a better environment and better condition –in this context is patriarchal culture.

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<sup>2</sup> Chris Chang, "Taiwan Ranks No. 9 in World for Gender Equality," Taiwan News, <https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/3852132>.

<sup>3</sup> Janel E. Benson and Glen H. Elder, "Young Adult Identities and Their Pathways: A Developmental and Life Course Model," *Developmental Psychology* 47, no. 6 (2011).

## **Motivation**

The concept of patriarchal culture which has been rooted in many countries creates gender stereotypes and discrimination towards females. Although the level of women's participation in the education and economy has increased, the participation of women in other fields still low. This barrier must be eliminated to create a conducive quality of the environment for women.

This paper wants to look deeper into the actors especially female college students who have experience in getting involved in the patriarchal culture. Moreover, this paper also wants to compare the differences of patriarchal culture in the home country of the college students and Taiwan, as the country which they have been experiencing in gender equality for more than two years.

By examining the variety perspectives from thirteen different countries, this paper is expected to have different answers and different perspective towards patriarchal culture.

## **Research Purpose**

The purpose of this qualitative research aims to explore the reason for gender stereotypes and discrimination factors in the college life of female college students in Taiwan. The researcher chose female college students from Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, The United States of America, Brazil, Nicaragua, France, Spain, Turkey, and Nigeria as the representatives of three different major point of view in the world. Students from Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, and India as the representative of Asian countries; The United

States of America, Brazil, Nicaragua, France, Spain as the representative of Western countries; Turkey as the representative of countries with Islam as the major religion; and Nigeria as the representative of African countries.

### **Research Questions**

How does patriarchal culture in the past influence the perception of college students in the future?

### **Contribution**

Although data shows that the number of gender gap has narrow down, women are still suffering to get equal life as men. Moreover, patriarchal culture has rooted in most Asian culture and the level of discrimination against women has increased. By using postmodern feminism theory, this paper will examine how the college students deal with the issues of patriarchal cultures in their life. It is also important to see their attitude towards this issues.

While scholar have been paying most of their attentions on the gender equality and discrimination, this paper wants to scrutinize deeply into the thoughts and background of those problems, and how the college students, give their stance to deal this with this problem based on what they have learned in the past.

### **Limits**

An interview study can cause some biases because the interviewees' answers can be affected by their background or prior knowledge about the issue.

## **Delimits**

1. Since there are a lot of approaches to feminism theory, the researcher will use the post-modern feminism theory to examine patriarchal culture on gender bias and discrimination with college students.
2. The roles of the female college students here are to represent each country for comparison study.
3. This paper is based on qualitative research. Therefore, quantitative analysis is not an essential part of this study.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of the literature for this chapter revealed several studies related to feminism in general. There will be three theories that are relevant to the studies. The researcher will focus on the basic argument of feminism with special attention to problems of masculinity and patriarchal culture such as discrimination, gender stereotype, and relationship. These arguments will lead to debates that will determine the stance of the researcher.

### FEMININITY VS MASCULINITY IN MODERN SOCIETY

In the past, femininity and masculinity are defined as the attitudes, emotions, personality traits, occupational preference, and roles expectation towards gender. In the 1970s, The Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) was introduced and it has become the one in all the foremost widely used gender measures. Although there are criticisms of the gender measures, it remains extensively used to be a framework of gender schema. The BSRI contains 20 personality characteristics for each type of sex types<sup>4</sup> (**see appendix A**). These personality characteristics endorse the social desirability of the ascribe traits and role behavior of human beings. However, the BSRI would not simply be tapping a general tendency of the social desirability.<sup>5</sup>

The development of society varies the nature of gender. Gender stereotypes are no longer polarized with the concept of femininity and masculinity. In modern society, femininity and masculinity are mostly linked to gender stereotypes. In contrast, femininity and masculinity in modern society also closely related to gender equality. Many developed countries are working towards the realization of equality between genders. They provide more opportunity for women

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<sup>4</sup> Sandra L. Bem, "The Measurement of Psychological Androgyny," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 42, no. 2 (1974).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

to reach equality. They also do not set up any structural barriers for women on board. This term is known as *Equality as Consequences*. As an example, since its introduction in 2003, the number of women on board in Norway has reached 40 per cent as required by law.<sup>6</sup> It took ten years for Norway to fully implement this law. There are debates towards this law initially. The pro sides claim that this law will create gender balance as a principle of justice towards human beings. In the other hand, some people believe that not many women have the relevant experience in the organizational hierarchy. However, this law has been seen as the successful law on gender equality. The effect of this law has been found by the researchers. It shows that boards with women are better at strategic control and women are not afraid to speak up their mind.<sup>7</sup>

### **DEFINITION OF PATRIARCHAL CULTURE**

According to Ruby, Patriarchy is a form of society where men's needs, concerns, and interests are central; where a family's children are named after the father, not the mother, and the authority of the father/husband over both wife and children is revered.<sup>8</sup> In more outrageous cases, men are believed to "own" women and kids, and they substantially control women's bodies and lives. Patriarchal culture still occurs in many countries around the world. Especially for the countries which uphold the principle that men should be the head of any situation. It dictates women should stay at home and take care of children. As a result, women start copying men in everything to be the "part" of them and not to be left out. Hence, the terms of "men-like" jobs and "women-like" jobs emerge and create discrimination against female workers. A lot of

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<sup>6</sup> AAGOTH STORVIK and MARI TEIGEN, "Women on Board the Norwegian Experience," Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/id/ipa/07309.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Jennie Ruby, "Resistances to Patriarchy," *off our backs* 33, no. 3/4 (march-april) (2003).

feminist literature said that patriarchal culture often seems like the root of discrimination factors against women in the labor market. The “male centeredness” concept sometimes limits the capability of women to have the equal rights as men. The International Labor Organization stated that “the perceived domestic roles and responsibilities of women, women’s subordinate status in gender relations, and patriarchal attitudes towards women’s participation in economic, public, and political life”<sup>9</sup>, all serve as substantial barriers to a woman’s ability to transition from the informal to the formal labor market, particularly into “non-traditional” sectors.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, many models of gendered trends in the international division of labor are seen as being derived from differences in productivity, to many feminist scholars, the very nature of capitalist economic systems is seen as patriarchal.<sup>11</sup> In the words of Deborah Figart,

Labor market discrimination is a multidimensional interaction of economic, social, political, and cultural forces in both the workplace and the family, resulting in differential outcomes involving pay, employment, and status.<sup>12</sup>

In other words, the interaction in economic, social, political, and cultural makes men or women do what they are good at. “Men-like” jobs are usually more organized and require more logic. So many people say that women can't work on "men-like" jobs. The people who agree

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<sup>9</sup> Kazutoshi Chatani, "Labour and Social Trends in Indonesia 2011: Promoting Job-Rich Growth in Provinces," (Jakarta, Indonesia: International Labour Organization, 2012).

<sup>10</sup> Jacquelyn Kercheval et al., *Women in Leadership-Research on Barriers to Employment and Decent Work for Women* (Jakarta: International Labour Organization, 2012).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Deborah M. Figart, "Gender as More Than a Dummy Variable: Feminist Approaches to Discrimination," *Review of Social Economy* 63, no. 3 (1997).



with this terms said that some jobs are better for men than women. According to Hartmann, job segregation is the primary mechanism in a capitalist society that maintains the superiority of men over women which weakens women's position in the labor market.<sup>13</sup> Thus, wage discrimination, sexual harassment, the low opportunity for female workers to get a job to happen in modern society.

### **POSTMODERNISM IN PATRIARCHAL CULTURE**

The development of industrial societies has become significant to define what patriarchal culture is. By producing the female subject as complemented and completed by her relation to a male partner, patriarchy *naturalizes* sexual identity, masking the cultural construction of the feminine, thereby continually reproducing women in a subordinate position.<sup>14</sup> Under capitalism, men and women are designed to be a certain way to benefit the capitalist system. To increase their performance in the labor market, women find it necessary to embrace the attributions that previously symbolized for men such as words that are related to masculinity.

Postmodern feminist cultural theory is the critique of patriarchy in late capitalism and its organization and reproduction of practices, signification, and subjectivities in terms of asymmetrical power relations based on gender exploitation.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, it emphasizes the differences between men and women while ignoring the differences within each gender. However, Postmodern feminist theory is not asking for a change of gender treatment. It claims

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<sup>13</sup> Heidi Hartmann, "Capitalism, Patriarchy, and Job Segregation by Sex," *Signs* 1, no. 3 (1976).

<sup>14</sup> Theresa L. Ebert, "The Romance of Patriarchy: Ideology, Subjectivity, and Postmodern Feminist Cultural Theory," *Cultural Critique* 10 (1988).

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

that under the modern system, gender is developed from “social construction” that has already been adopted over time.

### **PATRIARCHAL CULTURE AND MASCULINITY IN THE WORLD**

The concept of patriarchal culture can never be separated from the history of human development. It was all started long time ago at the stage of agriculture and nomad period. As people began to settle down, men were more likely to go hunting and women just stayed at home. However, the concept of patriarchal culture was seen as the “natural” self-fulfilling.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, the development of human beings and the development of the society shifted the idea of the “natural” self-fulfilling to the idea of “men centered” as the initial attitude of patriarchal culture.

In Asia itself, the concept of patriarchal culture was shaped by the concept of family oriented attitude. The line of the family kinship is defined from the three principal types: patrilineal, matrilineal, and bilateral. However, patrilineal is the most reckoning kinship. China, Korea, and Japan are considered to be most typically patriarchal and patrilineal in their society. The Confucian principles are considered as the fundamental principle and has the greater impact on the social system. Social class and rights are shared from the men line and women does not have rights to inherit family property.<sup>17</sup>

Furthermore, back to the colonialism period when The Dutch colonized Indonesia. Indonesian women have been facing the struggle to be independent, not only for their country

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<sup>16</sup> Lorelei Yang, "Patriarchal Cultures: Origin, History and Examples," [fairygodboss.com](https://fairygodboss.com/career-topics/patriarchal-cultures), <https://fairygodboss.com/career-topics/patriarchal-cultures>.

<sup>17</sup> Mina Elfira, "Kinship, Descent Systems: East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific," *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN AND ISLAMIC CULTURES II* (2005).

but also for their rights. In patriarchal colonial culture, female identity has always been "doubly colonized"; a woman finds herself rendered subject to a "higher" power once because she is a woman and again under her status as "other" (native).<sup>18</sup> It was really hard for women to get their job even their "status" during that time. They were illiterate and did not have any chances to educate themselves unless they are from noble families. Besides, the concept of "*wong wadon iku kudu isa macak, masak, manak, marak, makaryo ing Ndalem*" (women should be able to do makeup, cooking, giving birth, be kind, and do the housework) has limited women's rights and it has been rooted to Indonesian culture especially Javanese culture to the next generation.

The role of patriarchy culture and masculinity are also strictly drawn in Islam in Malaysia. Malaysia has the assumption of the traditional Islamic law, *Sharia Law*, which has been considered as the barrier to women's economic activities. The barrier is the concept of asking the husband's permission for a wife to leave the house. This concept would limit the ability of women's involvement in the workplace. Even though the woman has a higher degree, if the husband does not allow her to leave the house, she cannot leave the house.<sup>19</sup> Moreover, under Islamic traditional law, men are considered as the head of the family. It is a must for a man to make a financial decision. From this circumstance, it is said that women can only stay at home and do the housework. However, men and women are considered equal and there are no differences concerning commercial interactions, rights, and obligations in *Sharia Law*.

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<sup>18</sup> Razif Bahari, "Between a Rock and a Hard Place? Interstitial Female Subjectivity in between Colonialism and Patriarchy: Women in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *Buru Tetralogy*," *Cornell University Press: Indonesia* Apr. 2007, no. 83 (2007).

<sup>19</sup> Guy Standing, "Global Feminization through Flexible Labour: A Theme Revisited," *World Development* 27, no. 3 (1999).

## **DISCRIMINATION AND GENDER STEREOTYPES**

The idea and the concept of differentiating gender are already seen in our daily lives.

Whether we look at the types of job for women or men, gendered play of toddlers, and even the wordings to describe personality traits of women (tender, soft, smile, warmth, lovely, considerate) and men (tough, hardworking, responsible, sharp, organized). According to Deaux and Lewis, there are five basic types of gender stereotypes which are personality traits, domestic behaviors, occupations, physical appearance, and assumptions about sexual orientation.<sup>20</sup> Those types of gender stereotypes are believed as the social constructive bias which will be influencing the attitude and point of view of female workers to maintain the balance of responsibility at work and home. In other words, the acknowledgment of the nuances of discrimination in the context of social identity plays a greater role in reshaping gender stereotypes.

Nowadays, many studies and report show that the number of discrimination and gender stereotypes has already narrowing down and almost reach equality in some countries in the world. However, from the micro and the individual perception, discrimination and gender stereotypes have been rooted in our mind.

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<sup>20</sup> Kay Deaux and Laurie L. Lewis, "Structure of Gender Stereotypes: Interrelationships among Components and Gender Label.," *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 46, no. 5 (1984).

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Process**

Firstly, this paper is principally done by interviewing thirteen college students from Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, The United States of America, Brazil, Nicaragua, France, Spain, Turkey, and Nigeria as the representatives of three different major point of view in the world. The researcher will use a semi-structured interview to collect my data. Moreover, the method of conducting the interview is a face-to-face interview.

The interview questions will be based on research questions, literature review, and data from World Economic Forum Report on Gender Gap 2020. The research questions will focus on the patriarchal culture, discrimination, and gender stereotype in their home country and in Taiwan. Second, case study and content analysis are the data approach. From some case studies to classify three directions: opinion, behavior, and their concepts, to understand thoroughly while researcher analyze this issue. Hence, this paper is a qualitative research.

The researcher use PyTranscriber to transcribe all of the interview recording and the researcher use NVivo software to code the data. Some indicators as the checklist of the study to indicate the validity and reliability of the data.

### **Source of Data**

Firstly, this paper is principally done by interviewing thirteen college students from Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, The United States of America, Brazil, Nicaragua, France, Spain, Turkey, and Nigeria as the representatives of three different major point of view in the world. The researcher will use a semi-structured interview to collect The

researcher decided to interview them because students from Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, and India will be the representative of Asian countries; students from The United States of America, Brazil, Nicaragua, France, Spain will be the representative of Western countries; student from Turkey will be the representative of countries with Islam as the major religion; and student from Nigeria will be the representative of African countries.

**Table 1 – Interviewees from Asian Countries**

	Initial	Country	Major	Female Sibling(s)	Mother Work
1	A	Indonesia	English	No	Yes
2	B	Malaysia	German	Yes	No
3	C	India	English	Yes	Yes
4	D	Taiwan	International Affairs	No	Yes
5	E	China	International Affairs	No	Yes
6	F	Japan	International Affairs	No	Yes

**Table 2 – Interviewees from Western Countries**

	Initial	Country	Major	Female Sibling(s)	Mother Work
1	G	France	International Affairs	Yes	Yes
2	H	Brazil	International Business Administration	No	No
3	I	Spain	International Affairs	No	Yes
4	J	The United States of America	International Affairs	No	Yes
5	K	Nicaragua	Foreign Language Instructor	No	No

**Table 3 – Interviewee from Country with Islam as the major religion**

	Initial	Country	Major	Female Sibling(s)	Mother Work
1	M	Turkey	Foreign Language Instructor	No	Yes

**Table 4 – Interviewee from African Country**

	Initial	Country	Major	Female Sibling(s)	Mother Work
1	N	Nigeria	International Affairs	No	Yes

### **Data Collection**

The researcher has contacted those students to get their consent and to sign the interview protocol. After that, the researcher has interviewed the students and recorded the interview session. While doing the interview, the researcher also wrote some the important points. After finish the interview, she transcribed the interview records. Lastly, she double-checked the validity and reliability of the interviewees' answers.

## DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter began with the discussion of interviewees' perspectives toward patriarchal culture in four different concepts. The following text offered interviewees' viewpoints dealing with the problem. Lastly, the analysis combined theories and the contents of interview to generate the overall conclusion on patriarchal cultures, gender stereotypes, discrimination, and sexual harassment.

### **Patriarchy culture situations in different countries**

Firstly, the initial perception towards patriarchal cultures practices happen in most of Asian countries because the patriarchal culture has been taught in our family. Moreover, it is expected that Western countries are one step forward dealing with this problem. Surprisingly, almost all of Western countries are also experiencing the worst situation of patriarchal culture in their society.

From their view points, this culture is on the basis of toxic masculinity concept which has been exaggerating the concept of masculinity. The stereotype of strong men in the society – being macho- makes the concept of patriarchal culture ingrained in western social culture.

*“I would say it's also related to class social status in a lot of ways too. For me the stereotypical Spanish man is in the social status. I can picture the sexist man as the high class man with a lot of power, company, and also with the look too, just doing whatever they want without think with the other or treating women as secretary only. I can also picture the lowest sexist man who has been born with this patriarchy and he is never learned anything better than that or the family maybe struggling with the financial issues and they have to take care of the family.” – Interviewee I from Spain*

Interviewee I mentioned that patriarchy culture starts in the small scale such as in the house hold. This small scale of patriarchal culture then grows to the bigger level such as in the company which treat women as the “second person” in the company. The interviewee also



mentioned that patriarchal culture in Spain is not only happening in the small scale, but also in the bigger scale as in the policies which affect the political situation in Spain.

*“So I think patriarchy in Spain still exist in a lot of ways. Patriarchy has been rooting in our culture because the stereotype of being “macho” is still there but there is a progress compare to other countries in the world into having policies that favor women. Moreover, the political situation in Spain which against towards feminism makes patriarchy could not be understood by a lot of people. Because they think that it is just a personal thing if we are talking about men.” – Interviewee I from Spain*

The stereotype of being “macho” limits the men to express their emotions. They should be seen as the “superior” in the society and they cannot express their emotions to other people because it is considered as weak and not proud with their masculinity.

Meanwhile in the US, the concept of toxic masculinity which also similar to the concept of being macho has already deep rooted in their society. Sadly, this behavior is getting reinforced in their daily lives.

*“In the US I can see the pattern there's a lot of toxic masculinity. I mean men have this really deep rooted subconscious desire to show that they are strong and then they are powerful and they are tough in our society and it keeps getting reinforced by behaviors that men taken to like our daily lives.” – Interviewee J from the USA*

On the other hand, the situation in France is better than the previous two countries. Women can also be the head of the family or the company. However, men are still common to take higher positions in the company.

*“In every household in France, the women can be the head of the family or the men can also be the head of the family. It really depends on them, but when it comes to work it depends on the fields. Usually more male-oriented you will see more men in like higher positions.” – Interviewee G from France*

Moving on from the developed countries, the other two developing countries in the western part also said that patriarchy culture still exists in their society. Women are expected to just stay at home and taking care of the children.

*“For women to be expected to stay at home just taking care the kids the house while the guys are providing financially support. So this is very normal picture in Brazil but at the same time we have the situation that the family doesn't have a dad, a guy, to provide the family, women also have to work.”- Interviewee H from Brazil*

Patriarchal culture in Brazil is caused by the financial situation happened in the house hold. When there is man who works to provide financial support, woman is just expected to stay at home. However, women are also forced to work when they do not have men as the breadwinner in the family.

Another reason, women in Brazil do not have the same access to study. Some of them cannot even finish their high school. Therefore, they do not have the basis understanding of patriarchal culture.

*“They also don't always have the same access to study. But now they seem like more support to those women. There is some progress which has been created in Brazil.” – Interviewee H from Brazil*

Moving on from the western countries, the students from Asian countries are also shared the situation of patriarchal culture in their countries. In China, which is believed as the country with high rate of patriarchy issues, the student said that the patriarchal culture still exists. Nevertheless, patriarchal culture only exists in the northern area of China.

*“I don't think that's too much. Just Somehow we'll show you that men are more powerful or they have more obligations to take care women or girls. But that's not that strict. There is a rule that you are a boy and you must do this. Some traditional societies do have the kind of rules. Also like the patriarchy culture like it's more rooting in the northern area. Instead of southern area.” – Interviewee E from China*

Moreover, more and more women are working in China. They do not just rely on their husband who will be the one provide their financial income.

*“Nowadays modernized women are more and more work outside. Most of the women must work. I can say that now there is there is a common sense that don't just rely on your husband, you got to find a work.” – Interviewee E from China*

Another comparison, Japan as the conservative country still clearly stick with patriarchal culture. There are many traditional families which still preserve the conservative idea of patriarchy. Women should stay at home and only men who become the breadwinner. Moreover, this idea is implicitly taught many children to think that patriarchal culture is the ideal type of being men or women.

*“There many traditional families that women should stay at home and men are the one who work. In school, teacher don't tell us to be like that but in the children story, there's mom who are staying at home and the dad are the one who work. So it's implicitly taught children to be like that.” – Interviewee F from Japan*

In Japan, women are just seen as the second person in the society. It is hard for them to get the higher position because most of higher positions are filled with men. From interviewee F's statement, she actually has the understanding of gender equality but she has to admit the capability of men when they do “men-like” job.

*“In japan, women are very underestimated and the higher positions are always the men. I don't like the fact the women only the second person. Because women also have opinion but I have to admit that men are better for doing things like driving car or something. But when it comes to sales, it depends on the person.” – Interviewee F from Japan*

Meanwhile in Taiwan, which is known as the most equal country in Asia, is still facing patriarchy issues especially in the working environment. Men are still taking a lot of advantages in the society. Men could easily get the job and they do not have to face the barrier to get promoted just because they are planning to have family. On the other hand, women in Taiwan

are still facing this problem and it is hard for them to get promoted because they are planning to have kids.

*“In Taiwan I think it's slowly improving but the problem is still existed. Men are still taking a lot of advantages in the society in terms of work. When they applying for a job they won't be asked like “if you are planning to have family or have kids”. Most women do need to face this kind of conversation and it is also like the barrier to get a better job or to get promoted. So, men commonly having more advantage.” – Interviewee D from Taiwan*

Besides on the working place, patriarchal culture is also existed in Taiwanese family. Women are always expected can do most of the housework or to serve men's parents. Even though women are working, they are also expected to be a “good” women in the family.

*“And the other one problem is in the family. Women are always expected can do most of the housework or to serve the men's parents. Well men don't really have to do many things as women are expected to do. Otherwise the women won't be considered as a good wife or a good mother. So the condition in Taiwan is this problem is to exist but I think it's slowly changing in a positive direction.” – Interviewee D from Taiwan*

Furthermore, the problem itself lies in the individual perspective because the old generations are still alive. However, the problem is slowly changing because the younger generations get educated with patriarchal culture issues.

*“In the macro perspective is slowly changing but in the individual perspective it is still there but it's because the old people are still alive. The generation gets younger and younger generation coming out to the society being parents having next generation educated in a more equal way, I think this problem will be slowly changing into a better direction.” – Interviewee D from Taiwan*

The following countries are believed that patriarchal culture is still becoming their serious problem in reshaping the society. In the worst case, not only patriarchy issues but also discrimination on gender still exists in those countries. For example, Indonesia, the largest country in Southeast Asia, still has the strong concept of “superiority” towards women.

*“I feel that the patriarchal culture occurs in my country, Indonesia. It is very strong. In Indonesia most of the people still have the assumption that men are superior to women. It*

*applies in many ways, not only in social life but also in work-life and also wage gaps. So Yeah they even think that women have to sacrifice their career sometimes in order to marry someone especially married men of course that no matter how many achievements that woman have, their main role is to taking care of the kids and staying at home. Also even though it's already like society is already developed in Indonesia but they still have patriarchy culture, indeed.” –Interviewee A from Indonesia*

As we can see there, women in Indonesia have to sacrifice their carrier in order to marry someone. It is sad that women in Indonesia have been stigmatized with their assigned roles to take care of the house and the kids after they married someone. This kind of patriarchal culture has restricting their carrier and their dreams.

*“Somehow this patriarchal system it exists in my country. There are some points that men have more power than and women. Last time it was more severe but now I think it's decreasing day by day but somehow some places downtown still exist that women cannot do this and women cannot do that. Even though the society already developed in India but they do they still practice this kind of patriarchy culture.” –Interviewee C from India*

As we might know, patriarchal culture is one of the major problems in India. It has been engaging with Indian society since long time ago. In India, the society prefers to choose men as the symbol of security of a family. That culture is inherited from generation to generation and now is becoming serious problem in India. However, the problem is decreasing in the urban area although patriarchal culture still exists in some places.

In Malaysia, patriarchal culture is also becoming serious problem in the society. The concept of men is the breadwinner, or men are the one who earn money for the family, is inherited to the family. Most of the women just stay at home and take care of their children.

*“I think it is very serious because when I was young my school, primary school, high school, all of my friends, the one who earn money for the family is father. Some of the mother work. But most of the income come from the father. Also like Most of the most of the men are working instead of women so we went to stay home looking for their child but some of them also work.” –Interviewee B from Malaysia*

Move to Africa, men become their leader of the country and they are mostly in charge in the government. It is almost impossible for women to get the higher position by themselves and it is mostly because of the connections in the family.

*“In general, in Africa still exists. You see a lot of times, even in my country our president is always been a male. Anyone in charge of government it's mostly males. If it's females, it's mostly because either their family have the connections or somehow they were able to get that position.” – Interviewee N from Nigeria*

In Nigeria, women are only seen as the one who give birth, take care of the family and they are not really considered anything higher or important other than those two assigned roles. This concept is mostly implemented in the northern part of Nigeria because most of them are Islam. However, women in the southern part of Nigeria could get better “treatment” because they were colonized by the British and they could be more educated on gender equality.

*“Females are seen as You are only here to give me a child, take care of your family, and you're not really considered anything other than that. And if you are considered anything other than that You're mostly coming from the south side because they were colonized by the British, so the concept of giving woman rights. It was a little bit sad, but most of the time the men in my country they still think that they are the head even though the women want to be known as something else.” –Interviewee N from Nigeria*

In addition, Turkey, which most of the citizens are Muslim, still also adhere to patriarchal culture. The idea of patriarchal culture in Turkey is on the basis of Sultan was the king of Turkey and the Sultans were always men. They ruled over Turkey and led the people there.

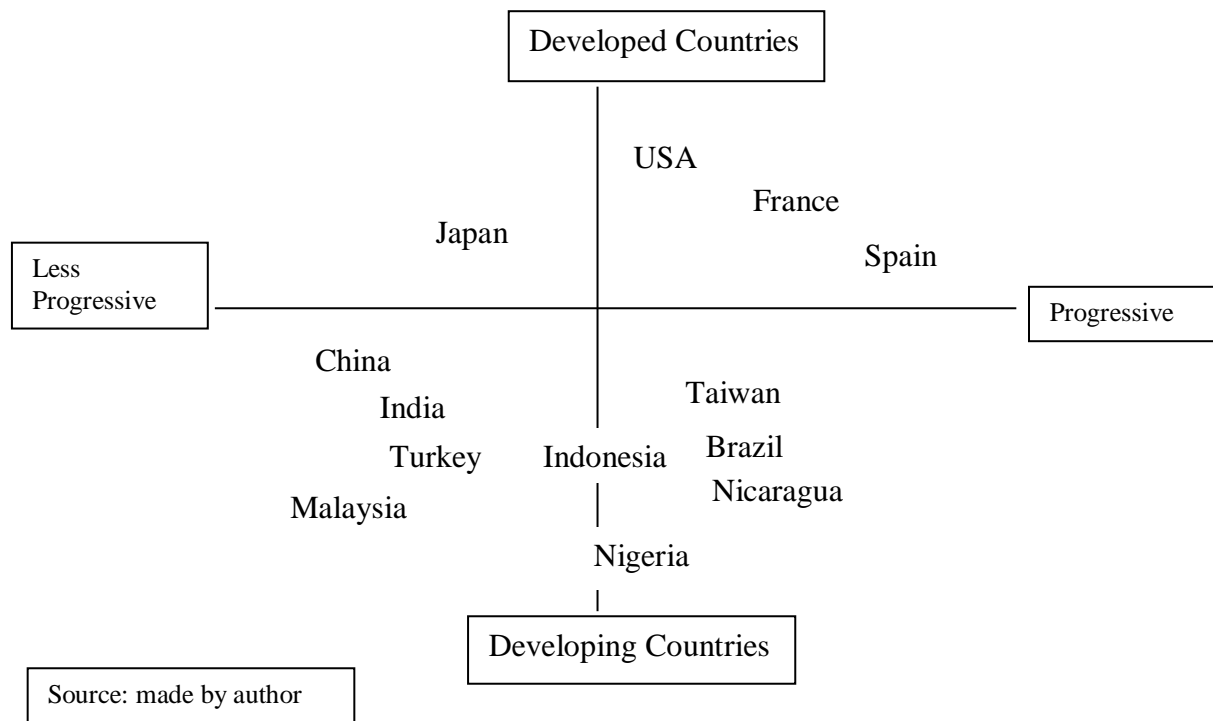
*“I think in Turkey we still have this idea because of before, Republic of Turkey was Ottoman Empire. At that time sultan was the king. Sultan bring every regulation, every rule to the country. And because it was always male to lead the country, people still think that men need to do everything instead of women.” –Interviewee M from Turkey*

From comparing the interviewees' answers, it shows that there are three types of thought in the society: traditional thought, progressive thought, and mix thought. The traditional thought is a less progressive thought which express how patriarchal culture still exist in their countries and there is no development or even hope to change it. On the other hand, the progressive

thought express that the patriarchal culture still exists but the condition is better than other countries.

The initial perception of the three types of thought are divided into two indicators: gender gap index (less progressive and progressive) and the economic background of each country (developed and developing countries). The researcher found that education background is also influenced the result of three types of thought. Because of the fact that they are studying abroad – Taiwan and getting involved with Taiwanese culture, it seems that their understanding of patriarchy culture has changed them and their type of thought is also changing. Some of them have the progressive thought and they have high expectation towards their countries to change (figure 1).

**Figure 1 – Visualization of Patriarchy Culture in Different Countries**



## Gender oriented words

The role of patriarchal culture has been taught in our cultures in all of countries in the world. Especially in Indonesian culture and Chinese culture, there are values which has been taught in many generations and even since the ancient time. In the Javanese culture, it has been taught that women should be able to do make up, cooking, giving birth, be kind, and do the housework (*wong wadon iku kudu isa macak, masak, manak, marak, makaryo ing Ndalem*). Even though the world is already changing to modern society, some people still implement this concept in the families. This concept limits the women rights and freedom.

*“Actually agree with this statement but somehow in a different way. I agreed that women should do makeup, cooking giving birth be kind and do the housework because everyone can do the same actually not only women but again, I want to emphasize that women can do what they like to do they want to do, not only cleaning the house, not only giving bird and be kind. I mean everyone should be kind and people cannot limit women’s access, only can do this thing this activity but women can do what they passionate about.” – Interviewee A*

*“I feel like, why women have to do so many things I mean men supposed to do these things as well. For men I cannot denied that they cannot give birth so alright I understand. But for other parts women need to take such a big job of giving birth and share some responsibility. I mean what makes you tired of not doing all of the other things that you think women should do? In the most of the family, the couple, they both have work but it's very likely that man is just working. Man just going out and when come back home, man does nothing but woman has been handled everything and they even have to give birth. And after giving of birth they have to taking care of the child. The rest of the time after work while woman has to be like serving the family. These are not just women's job this also man's job so I feel like it's very unfair for women to carry such thing and say that women should carry most of the job. So it is like more equal responsibility of the two-parties.” – Interviewee D*

From those two answers, there are two different contrast of perception towards Javanese values in Indonesian society. Interviewee A, who has been born and raised in Indonesia, is somewhat agree with the values. *“Actually agree with this statement but somehow in a different way....”* It also proves that the culture is engaging with her everyday life. However, the



development of modern society makes this values is no longer suitable to be implemented in their society because of globalization and the development of mass media which make Indonesian people getting more information and knowledge about patriarchal culture from other countries. The other answer shows that, Taiwanese, as an outsider of the Javanese culture, do not agree with the values. Interviewee D stated that “...*These are not just women's job this also man's job so I feel like it's very unfair for women to carry such thing and say that women should carry most of the job. So it is like more equal responsibility of the two-parties.*” This statement shows that she sees the responsibility as an equal responsibility of the two-parties. She gave the contrast answer because women have been encouraging to choose their own choice and freedom. Furthermore, Taiwan is known as the “equal” country in terms of gender equality in Asia.

Moreover, the concept of “men are the breadwinner” has been taught in our life since we are little. This concept is somehow reshaping the stereotype of gender (being a man should bring more money to the family). As an example, in Chinese culture, it has been taught that men should stay outside and women should stay inside (*男主外，女主内*).

*“Like I said like they believe women should be behind men’s back. They have to take care of the family things and taking care of the child. Men should be outside working but I think this is just the main reason that make the gender more inequality because like I said there should be more women leaders at work so women's position can be raising up. But this kind of saying is restrained woman from developing their potentials so this is definitely also unfair like women and men should be equals. Not like woman definitely be inside, men definitely should be outside. Male can also be inside.” – Interviewee D*

*“We live in 2020. Technology, housing, everything changes. We are no longer living at our great-great-grandparents where life was a lot simpler. Where men could literally work and make enough. We live in a society where a lot of things, colleges, having a baby is expensive. You think a husband can do it? Men only working is not enough to keep a society. You're going to need both men and women. If you want your kids to be sent to school and be living a comfortable life, you're going to get your wife involved in a workforce too. You can’t expect her to always be with the kids.” – Interviewee N*

In this modern era, younger generation becomes aware with this kind of concept. They think that this concept is outdated and just limit the freedom of women to get equal rights to earn money.

*“I am off at different opinion because there are also women who are contributing the largest portion of their household income. And in my own experience my mother is the one who covers most of the household income. My mother is the breadwinner because she financially supports the family.” – Interviewee A*

The contradictory answer from Interviewee A with the previous statement is because her mother is the one who works in the family. For the first statement of gender oriented values she said that she somewhat agrees with the statement said that women should be able to do make up, cooking, giving birth, be kind, and do the housework. It is because she has been taught with that kind of values. However, she has different opinion on the second statement because her mother is the breadwinner in the family and it creates new understanding for her which women could also be the breadwinner in the family.

Surprisingly, China is believed as the country which have a very strong values about men are the breadwinner. The Chinese values itself is no longer seen as the most important values that should be inherited to the next generations. Moreover, Interviewee E stated that women can also be the one who earn money to the family and become the breadwinner in China.

*“I think that is a very traditional. Maybe most many Asian countries they saying that yeah man should be the one to support economically. But that's not quite true in modern society or in urban areas in China. So like in China there is a trend that men also stay at home and do the housework. And then their wife just goes out to earn money.” – Interviewee E*

There are also two statements from two countries (Taiwan and Nicaragua) which are in the top 10 of best performance in Gender Gap Index about the statement said that men are the breadwinner:

*“I think it's a really old-fashioned statement to be honest because now today woman works and they are more equal to the man compared to what they used to. So this doesn't apply to right now.” –Interviewee D*

*“Men are we men are both capable to do that and I think that right now in this Society is like we are working that they can have their like to work so which is good actually. And yeah I don't agree actually but I want to say men can also do that.” -Interviewee K*

When it comes to gender oriented perception, it is hard to take out the root of patriarchal culture because it has been rooting in our culture since we are little but actually there is hope that this stereotype will gradually decreasing depends on the education of the people in their countries.

*“I think there's a lot of opportunities for women to bring home more money. I think if you look at it right in college in the US, the larger percentage is female. There are more women in getting a higher education. Even though men are still dominating in the field of engineering and sciences, more women getting a higher education and so it makes sense why women are receiving more money than men because they are the ones that are getting up higher education and then getting hired.” – Interviewee J*

## **Constructivism**

As students who are studying abroad, they must have been experiencing two different experiences towards sexual harassment. Even though they already knew about discrimination and sexual harassment, they might have their own knowledge based on the experiences happened in their life. They construct their own understanding and the reality is determined by their experience.

*“It happens here but it is so much less. I had a situation before when I was in Pingtung and a guy just chased me and I even can't communicate. Sometimes makes me very uncomfortable. Like someone could ask “can I take pictures?”. I just said I don't want to talk to you I said no pictures. If the person keeps doing it, then I make a scene. I think It's maybe because I'm from Brazil not from Asian country. In Brazil, we're very open about sexuality and I like clothes to show my body and you know that's just it. That doesn't mean I want to be touched or anything. But then people get this wrong wait for me I'm Brazilian and maybe being a Latina. And people get the wrong idea “oh maybe she is interested into something”.” –Interviewee H*

From interviewee's answer, we can see that her understanding about discrimination and sexual harassment back in Brazil is different from her experience in Taiwan. In Brazil, people are very open about sexuality and it is not a big deal to wear clothes that show her body off. But when she came to Taiwan, she had to face uncomfortable experience about discrimination.

Surprisingly, interviewee from Japan said that she had encountered discrimination in Taiwan. She said that because of the porn industry in Japan is really famous, a lot of Taiwanese have given her the stereotype that Japanese girls are "hentai" and they are easy to get.

*"That's so rude. They don't respect me. I want them to think that if your country has porn industry and what you gonna feel when people just stereotyping you? And I didn't know about that before I came to Taiwan. It's not only men but also girls think that we're "hentai". And sometimes I'm ashamed of being a Japanese." – Interviewee F*

We can clearly see that from her understanding before she came to Taiwan is totally different with what actually happen in Taiwan. She has to face the reality which is different from what she expects. This reality also changes her knowledge and construct the new understanding of 'what-is-actually-happen' outside Japan.

However, when the researcher asked them about the patriarchy culture in their country and in their campus, most of them are agree that Wenzao Ursuline University has better situation compare to their country.

*"I think in my opinion, the equality condition in my campus is not bad as in Indonesia because I can see a lot of people here in Taiwan especially men, they also appreciate women here." – Interviewee A*

*"I used to think people touching my hair with a discrimination thing but then I just realized that it was just dumb. It's mostly little children and I don't think they're mean it. I just think they're just surprised and could speak Chinese. On campus, I think a lot of times people on campus and just asked me a bunch of questions because I'm from Nigeria. So I don't think I've ever experienced discrimination and if I have, I probably played it off as "they just curious". – Interviewee N*

The better environment around them in the campus / university shows that they feel welcomed when they are studying in Taiwan. Moreover, most of the students in the university are also women, so they do not feel any discrimination when they interact with other male students. Male students here also respect women in any situation.

*“I don't think there is any problems with equality. I think everybody had the same rights. So, the school has no discrimination. What's more, because our school is International oriented and they probably have a different culture from different countries. So they learn from others.” – Interviewee G*

### **Equality as consequences vs equality as opportunity**

Patriarchal culture occurs in many countries when the countries uphold the principle that men should be the head of any situation. The terms of “men-like” jobs and “women-like” jobs emerge and create discrimination against female workers. Some of students said that the job opportunity is high but because people think that it is “men-like” job, female workers tend to reject the opportunity.

*“There are actually a lot of sectors in the job market that can be done by female even though it is for male. But it's just because of this kind of patriarchy issues, women sometimes afraid to take it.” - Interviewee A*

As an example, some women reject the job opportunity of being construction site workers because they think that job is suitable for men. Nowadays, more and more jobs are created for women but they already stay in their comfort zone and they are afraid to step out from the idea of patriarchy culture.

Furthermore, interviewee D also said that the so-called equal opportunity is really hard to make it happened because the society itself is still half young and half conservative. Their understanding of patriarchy culture is still polarized into two different of thought. The “old” generations are still taking part in the society and it is hard to completely get rid of the old values. However, she argues that maybe it will change in the future. Because as we know that more and

more younger generations are taking part to make a change and get rid of the old value.

Moreover, a lot of young generations are taking part as activists and fight for women rights.

*But right now the society is still like half young and half conservative. Like my parents age, they are still the majority of the working age, like they still take the part of the populations. It's probably the reason why the problem exists but I think you know if future might be better. Because in the future I will become parent and my next generation hopefully won't be suffered in this kind of problem.” – Interviewee D*

Another argument from interviewee M stated that nowadays equality is seen as consequences. Because we need money, we cannot choose our job. The consequences to earn money is working in any type of work, either ‘men-like’ job or ‘women-like’ job.

*“Because of our personal life, we can't choose our job. When someone need to earn money, it is okay to work in “men-like” job or “women-like” job. For example, in hairdresser right now, male worker so they are cutting or carrying our hair. We can't only see from female side, but also male side. We need to discuss about this because it's equal. If we need to earn money, we can do any kind of job. So it is okay for me.” – Interviewee M*

Moreover, as college students who will work after they graduate, they expect that they can achieve their dream. They really want to have their own path, their own career. However, the reality, which happen back in their country and the reality that they have to leave their children when they are working, makes them to agree with the old values.

*“Now I'm 21 years old and realize that I want to have my carrier and I don't want to a mother just stay in the house, taking care of kids. But my thought can make my kids feel lonely. So I don't want to be like that but I agree with this values. So the situation makes me should agree with that values.” Interviewee F*

Furthermore, they also hope that they can pick and choose their own path. It is either being a mom who is staying at home, being a career woman, and or both. As long as they are educated enough, it is their own choice to decide their life path. Moreover, they also hope they can wholeheartedly be accepted as true ‘women’ in the society and get rid of patriarchy issues in the society.

*“I hope there is this world that can allow women to pick and choose what makes them happy, allow women in education and then the ability to decide in there from there, what they would like to do so if that means that they want to be a stay-at-home mother then that's their choice or educated it had the ability to decide to have the ability to pick a life partner, to have the ability to determine what they can do for their body on determine how they can if they want to have a child or not. And then I hope that they can be wholeheartedly accepted” - Interviewee J*

Patriarchal culture cannot limit their chance to get better life and better work. Even though patriarchal culture is still there and there are a lot of debates towards this issues, some college students hope that after they graduate, they will get equal treatment in job market or even in their family.

## IMPLICATION AND CONCLUSION

Patriarchal culture still a topic in the gray area. It is hard to define the answer towards patriarchal culture because the culture itself has already existed since long time ago. The development of society varies the nature of gender. Gender stereotypes are no longer polarized with the concept of femininity and masculinity. Moreover, people will not automatically aware of this issue.

After the interview, the researcher found that patriarchal culture is still there. Even though some interviewees are from developed country, the individual perception towards discrimination and gender stereotypes have been rooted in people's mind. We cannot just speak of resistance to patriarchy, but resistances to a whole range of unjust cultural patterns: male centrism, male dominance, hierarchy, authoritarianism, capitalism, racism, heedless exploitation of the environment. Resistances embrace a range of humanistic values: antiracist, feminist, anti-classism, tolerance of sexual minorities, peace, human rights, humanitarian aid, anti-capitalism.<sup>21</sup> Therefore, the researcher suggest that having students from across the world could create better environment to improve gender equality and decrease patriarchy culture in the society.

The concept of "men are the breadwinner" should be banished from our culture. It is females' freedom to choose whatever they want. Nowadays, as the younger generations get more knowledge in the modern society, there is hope that females could get more equal rights than before. More and more people think that women are also important and not just be "second person" in the society. They also have a role in the society and create better environment to achieve equality in gender.

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<sup>21</sup> Ruby, "Resistances to Patriarchy."



Coming from developed or developing countries is not important. Students can hang out together and share their experience with other students from different countries. At the end, students could learn from their friends and reconstruct their knowledge with their experience, thus they also could help the other friends to improve promotes gender equality in the society.

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## APPENDIX A

### BSRI Chart

Items for evaluating masculinity	Items for evaluating femininity	Non-typed items
1.- Self-reliant.	2.- Yielding.	3.- Helpful.
4.- Defends own beliefs.	5.- Cheerful.	6.- Moody.
7.- Independent.	8.- Shy.	9.- Conscientious.
10.- Athletic.	11.- Affectionate.	12.- Theatrical.
13.- Assertive.	14.- Not susceptible to flattery.	15.- Happy.
16.- Strong personality.	17.- Loyal.	18.- Unpredictable.
19.- Forceful.	20.- Feminine.	21.- Reliable.
22.- Analytical.	23.- Sympathetic.	24.- Jealous.
25.- Leadership ability.	26.- Sensitive to others' needs.	27.- Truthful.
28.- Willing to take risks.	29.- Understanding.	30.- Secretive.
31.- Makes decisions easily.	32.- Compassionate.	33.- Sincere.
34.- Self-sufficient.	35.- Eager to soothe hurt feelings.	36.- Conceited.
37.- Dominant.	38.- Soft-spoken.	39.- Likeable.
40.- Masculine.	41.- Warm.	42.- Solemn.
43.- Willing to take a stand.	44.- Tender.	45.- Friendly.
46.- Aggressive.	47.- Gullible.	48.- Inefficient.
49.- Acts as a leader.	50.- Childlike.	51.- Adaptable.
52.- Individualistic.	53.- Does not use harsh language.	54.- Unsystematic.
55.- Competitive.	56.- Loves children.	57.- Tactful.
58.- Ambitious.	59.- Gentle.	60.- Conventional.

Source: Hyde (1995, p. 134).

## APPENDIX B

### Interview Questions List

#### A. List of questions frame

1. Background information (Interviewees)
  - a) Name
  - b) Education background, major
  - c) Siblings – any sister or not? If yes, does your sister(s) work?
  - d) Family – does your mother work? If yes, what’s her occupation?
  - e) Origin – what country & city are you from? Urban/suburban?
2. Opinion (*what they think*)
  - a) What do you think about the statement said that “men are the breadwinner”?
  - b) How do you describe patriarchal culture condition in your country?
  - c) In which sector / field in your country do you think that have the higher number of women participation?
  - d) How do you think about the quality of gender equality in your country?
  - e) What do you think about female are the “second person” in the society?
  - f) What is / are your expectation towards female in your country?
  
  - g) Because you’re studying in Taiwan right now, How do you describe the equality condition in your campus in Taiwan?
  - h) How do you think about the quality of gender equality in Taiwan?
  - i) Is/are there any differences between patriarchal cultures in your country and in Taiwan?
3. Behavior (*what they do*)
  - a) How do you deal with discrimination in your country?
  - b) How do you deal with discrimination in your campus?
  - c) If you ever encountered sexual harassment, how do you deal with sexual harassment (physically and verbally) in your country?
  - d) If you ever encountered sexual harassment, how do you deal with sexual harassment (physically and verbally) in your campus or in Taiwan?

#### B. 4 concepts

- a) Gender oriented words  
How do you feel about the Javanese values said: “women should do make up, cooking, giving birth, kind, and do the housework”? (Javanese version: *Wong wadon iku kudu isa macak, masak, manak, marak, makaryo ing Ndalem*)
- b) How do you feel about the Chinese values said: “男主外女主内”?  
(English version: *the male is in charge of the outside and the female is in charge of the inside*)

c) Constructivism

In your perception, what kind of condition(s) is/are ideal for women in the society? Should they work or just stay at home and serve their husband?

d) Equality as consequences vs equality as opportunity

What do you think about the proportion of job market for female workers? Is that enough, not enough, or not important because the opportunity is high but female workers don't want to take the chance because it's just a "male like job" but not "women like job"?

## APPENDIX C

### Consent Form



**Patriarchy Culture in Different Countries:  
An Interview Study of Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages  
Students towards Discrimination and Gender Stereotypes**

**INFORMED CONSENT FORM**

(to be completed after Participant Information Sheet has been read)

- The purpose and details of this study have been explained to me. I understand that this study is designed to further knowledge and that all procedures have been approved by Department of International Affairs of Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages. Yes  No
- I have read and understood the information sheet and this consent form. Yes  No
- I have had an opportunity to ask questions about my participation. Yes  No
- I understand that I am under no obligation to take part in the study. Yes  No
- I understand that I have the right to withdraw from this study at any stage for any reason, and that I will not be required to explain my reasons for withdrawing. Yes  No
- I understand that all the information I provide will be treated in strict confidence and will be kept anonymous and confidential to the researchers unless (under the statutory obligations of the agencies which the researchers are working with), it is judged that confidentiality will have to be breached for the safety of the participant or others. Yes  No
- I agree to participate in this study. Yes  No
- I agree that the bodily samples taken during this study can be stored for future research. Yes  No
- If No to above, I confirm that the bodily samples taken during this study can **only be** used for this study and should be disposed of upon completion of the research [30<sup>th</sup> November, 2020]. Yes  No

Your name \_\_\_\_\_

Your signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of investigator \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_